

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 H. C. BROWNE, Business Manager.

The
 Sunday
 Herald,
 April 23rd,

AMONG THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Independent of the regular daily news, local, society, sporting, political, mining, editorial and other departments, will be

THESE:

MARTINE WARFARE.

Interesting sketch by J. O. DAVIDSON of the origin of the great rivalry of the present day, conflicts where pluck and bravery went the day, and battles where Yankees have covered the stars and stripes with glory. There has been some delay in the preparation of the drawing which accompanies this article, but we are assured it will reach us in time. It is a picture of a battle, accurately and spiritedly representing many great fighting scenes in action.

GRANT'S OLD GUARD.

A letter by HENRY GEORGE, Jr., tells the story of the Chicago Republican convention of 1892 in graphic and spirited style, with pictures of GRANT, LOGAN, ex Governor BURNELL and JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. This article will have a timely interest on account of the reunion and banquet next Tuesday, of the men who voted for GRANT in that convention.

DREAMS GO BY CONTRARIES.

A pretty story, involving some thrilling adventures in the saving of life by GEORGE H. JESSEY, illustrated with two cuts.

GRANT'S BOYHOOD DAYS.

Admiral DANIEL AMMEN gives some interesting reminiscences of his old playmate, GENERAL GRANT, how he saved GRANT from drowning, their school days together, and how they met after a separation of twenty-eight years. The article is embellished with two pictures.

HOW JERRY RODE THE WHITE STEER.

A captivating story for the Youth's Department, by T. C. HARRISON, of a boy's adventure with a white steer. Two illustrations.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

A. C. MURKIN writes very entertainingly of the speed of the Arabian horse, giving much information about the Arabs and their horses, and how they train their horses. Two pictures.

AN ALL-NIGHT VIGIL.

A true story of the Maine woods a half-century ago. By Mrs. S. WOOD, with an illustration of a perilous situation, encountered by wild bears.

SNAKE-STICKS.

ERNEST INVERMILL tells of a thrilling adventure with a great copper-head or red adder, and how it was dispatched.

HOW A QUEEN LIVES.

The beautiful Pearl of Savoy, whose silver wedding takes place Saturday, April 22, is the subject of a most interesting letter from Rome, which treats of the home life of Queen MARGHERITA, her palaces in Rome and Naples, her magnificent jewels, her popularity, her hospitalities, her favorite pleasures, etc. This correspondence is splendidly illustrated with a royal column picture of the queen and another of her favorite salon.

WEDDING SIGHTS.

This article tells all about wedding fashions in New York, the church decorations, the bride's flowers, the bridal procession, the glove and veil, the invitations and their form, the wedding feast, the toilet, the wedding journey and everything in short, about this interesting subject, and is magnificently illustrated with two 2-col. cuts.

STUDY OF BABIES.

This is a paper on the scientific study of the infant intellect, and what mothers are recommended to do in the way of tests. Two attractive illustrations.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A variety of matter interesting to housekeepers will be found in this number, as "the way a woman may get her money's worth at the bargain counter," by AUGUSTA PRESCOTT; sunning clothes, by SHARLEY DANE, etc.

GOWN'S AND PARASOLS.

CYNTHIA MARLOWE writes of the newest styles in parasols and of the latest fads in carved and decorated handles and tips, which ADA HATCH-COPEL discourses from Paris on the outline of the new go-go, telling how to cut the skirts, and giving useful hints as to beautiful dress making. These contributions are profusely illustrated.

New Sealeries.

Fur sealing has not been as successful lately as in the old times, and before controversy arose over the Behring sea troubles. But, from news that has come over from "bonnie Dundee," it is probable that the industry may be renewed in the Antarctic ocean.

A hundred years or more ago seal were plentiful off the west coast of South America, from Cape Horn northward, particularly around the islands to the westward. Also northward from the Cape of Good Hope and southeast of New Zealand fur sealing flourished. But of late years it has almost entirely played out.

The story that comes now is that three whalers have returned from the Antarctic ocean to Dundee, having failed in the blubber business but laden richly with seal furs, one of them having as many as sixty thousand sealskins on board. The crews are reluctant as to the spot where they made their find. But it is believed that there are vast seal "rookeries" in that partly unknown region that have never before been visited.

The Australian people have been agitating the exploration of the Antarctic circle, and it is not improbable that attention being now attracted in that direction by the cargoes of the three Dundee whalers, new sealeries will be opened to the "fishers" and genuine seal skin Jacques will take the place of the imitation article in "the markets of the world."

World's Fair Attendance.

At the great Paris exposition during the six months that it was open to the public, 25,000,000 entrance fees were taken at the gates. This does not go to show that so many people visited the exhibition. Many of those who attended went every day for a number of days and paid an entrance fee each time. But it is estimated that the actual number of visitors was about 6,500,000, and that of these 6,000,000 were French people, leaving a balance of 1,500,000 foreigners.

It is calculated by Chicago people that the attendance at the World's fair in that city will largely exceed these figures. They base this upon the idea that there is a greater interest manifested by foreign countries over this than there was in the French exposition.

Added to this are the facts that it has been more widely advertised. That the exhibits promised are of larger variety and will come from more countries than were represented at Paris. The field of invention has enlarged to a very much greater extent, widened no doubt by the effects of that great gathering of art, science and appreciative people. As there will be more products of nature and of human skill, there will be more people to take interest in them who will come from the ends of the earth to inspect them.

The population of this country is now so much greater than that of France, that although its distances are far more magnificent, many more Americans will visit Chicago than Frenchmen who went to Paris on a similar occasion.

There can be no doubt that the influx of people to Chicago will be something immense. The European nations may not contribute so many people to the sum of humanity that will congregate in the World's Fair as to the Paris Exposition, because the journey to the latter was so much shorter and less expensive. But taking the world over, it may be confidently expected that the calculations of the Chicago people as to numbers will not fail of full realization.

Hasten Slowly.

That the Democratic party has no desire to injure the manufacturing interests of this country ought to be evident to thinking people, in spite of the endeavors of Republican organs to make it appear that tariff reformers are the enemies of the American industry.

What possible good would accrue to the Democratic party from the ruin of any manufacturing concern? Is not the welfare of the country as much for the good of Democrats as Republicans? There may be persons who think protection essential to the maintenance of the great manufacturing enterprises of the land, and who regard what they call "free trade" as inimical to those interests. Their position is consistent with their notions. They may reasonably oppose tariff reform on that ground. But when it is attacked on the hypothesis that Democrats hate manufacturers and want to destroy them in the United States, the attempt to misrepresent is as grotesquely absurd as it is preposterously false.

The Democratic policy is not formed with a view to injure one class but to benefit all classes. Neither is it intended, like protection, to foster one class at the expense of others. The good of the whole is the object, and if that is not attained it will be evidence of error in principle, not of willful intent to do evil.

It would almost seem, from the eagerness of some Republican papers to urge radical measures in hot haste, that they really want to bring about the very injuries which they charge the Democrats with intending to effect. This in order to precipitate trouble and give occasion for blame to the Democratic party, so as to boost the Republicans again into public favor.

But there is no disposition to rush great changes in the tariff to the disturbance of any important interest, and the endeavors of the Republican press to spur on such changes will fall of their purpose. The Louisville Courier-Journal is considered one of the most pronounced "free trade" papers in the country. Here is a paragraph from its columns on this question:

There is no hurry. No measure that is adopted need be precipitate. Nobody means to destroy anybody. The word shall be live and let live to everybody. The Democratic party is the friend, not the enemy, of manufacturers. It would promote their healthy growth. But protectionism, with its subsidies and bounties, its vast dung heaps, concealed by the rank, luxuriant growth of thirty years of accumulation, must go. The people have said it and the administration means it.

Great economical reform of any kind

must not be expected to come like a cataclysm. They will be introduced in this case in such a way that the industries that may be affected by them shall not be materially injured. The good of the whole will be studied, but the interests of none will be wrecked. Time will be taken to study the situation in detail, and the needed changes will be gradually made. This may not please the extreme partisans who would rejoice in disasters which they could attribute to the new administration, but it will suit the vast majority of the people and will result in prosperity to all classes and all interests.

Only Exceptions.

The Arabs at the World's Fair appear to be inordinately fond of beer. It seems to have a similar effect upon them as upon the sons of the Emerald Isle, and other excitable denizens of this peculiar world.

It is generally understood that Mussulmans do not use intoxicants, because that is against the teachings of MOHAMMED and the injunctions of the Koran. The excesses of the disciples of the prophet and their belligerent actions in Chicago, have given occasion for many comments more or less sarcastic on the prohibition that does not prohibit in the Mohammedan religion.

We do not think that the exuberance of a few Arabs, let loose from the restraints of their usual surroundings and exposed to the temptations of the free city of Chicago, should be taken as a sample of Mohammedan temperance. The beer-drinking Mussulmans were probably acting on the rule of: When you are in America do as the Americans do.

We have noticed that when some of the Mormon citizens of this Territory indulge in the beverages which cheer and dole inebriate, similar jibes and jeers about their creed are indulged in as are now hurled against the faith of MOHAMMED.

It must be clear to every person who has investigated them that abstemiousness from intoxicants is enjoined in both systems and that the majority of their devotees are governed by those rigid rules. Those who break through the lines and follow their own inclinations must not be viewed as proofs in either case, that the restrictions are not genuine or that the great body of the followers of either faith do not practice what they profess to believe.

This is not designed in the shape of a temperance lesson nor as a defense of either form of faith. It is merely to show that the acts of a few persons of any creed or nation, are not to be taken as evidence of the wrong-doing or hypocrisy or failure to follow the rules of their religion of the great body of their countrymen or co-religionists.

Bargain and Sale.

The marriage of the daughter of a New York millionaire and an English earl has agitated the circle of the Four Hundred in Gotham to its extreme circumference. It has been "the event of the season."

In all "high life" weddings the costume of the bride is one of the principal features. It occasions more comment than anything else connected with the "affair." In this case it had peculiar attractions. The wedding gown was brought from abroad, was selected by the countess officers for duty, was declared by the mother and daughter to be "as soiled garment," and this testimony was to show that it had been worn on the other side of the sea and so save a few dollars of duty.

In telegraphing the particulars of this "society event" it has been stated that the bride was "richly attired in a gown of white satin, and it did not appear soiled." This has raised the query whether the young lady really wore in the old world the wedding dress she was to don in the new, or whether she and her mother both lied in order to cheat the customs. THE HERALD is too gallant to believe the latter impeachment.

Passing this incident, it appears that a bargain has once more been struck for the sale of an American girl to an English lord. Mrs. BRADLEY MARTINS bought for her 16-year-old daughter, who is said to look about fourteen, the title of countess, paying for it the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars a year which the Earl of Craven is to receive and which in case of his death without issue is to go to his legal heir.

WILLIAM GEORGE ROBERT, the Earl of Craven, is possessor of a large estate and is of "noble blood," he is also young and that is a saving feature in the transaction. Miss CORNELIA MARTINS who becomes Countess of Craven, is not said to be an old broken down dowager of a lordly house as some of her ambitious countrywomen have been.

The mistakes that have been made in these title bargains have been almost numerous as the sales. It is to be hoped that in this instance affection has cut some figure in the transaction, and that the young creature who has secured the object for which so many damsels sigh in this Republic, will fare better than so many others who have sacrificed themselves for a title.

Not Voting.

The dispute in the Board of Education over the right of a member to refuse to vote on a matter of importance has been settled, as we think, according to law and the rights of the individual. The attorney's opinion was undoubtedly correct, that the legislature has conferred no power upon the board to compel a member to vote or to prescribe any punishment for his refusal to do so. But that such refusal is ordinarily a dereliction of duty seems equally clear.

There may, however, be some mitigating circumstances which would relieve the member so refusing from that charge. There is scarcely any rule without an exception, and we can conceive of possible conditions in which a member could not consistently vote in favor of a proposition and yet be very reluctant for sufficient reasons to vote against it. "Not voting" is frequently announced with the names of members of Congress when important

measures are decided, and we never hear of any attempt either to force them to vote or to declare them derelict in their duty for not voting.

When a man is elected by the people to a public office it is expected that he will serve his constituents to the very best of his ability, that he will voice their sentiments on public questions, and cast his vote for or against public measures as he considers for the best interests of the public. A refusal to vote is equivalent to the silence of his people when other sections of the community speak and have their opinions and wishes placed on record.

In this sense he fails of his duty and is worthy of censure, unless there are peculiar circumstances which would justify him in taking no positive position on some special matter or occasion. The censure, however, must come from the people whom he represents. The body of which he forms an official part cannot compel him to vote or officially pass judgment on his action. The best way to settle the present matter is for the Board of Education either to expunge all reference to the question on its minutes, or to announce the name of the gentleman as "not voting."

Railroad Connection.

The Southern Pacific railroad people had their eyes opened to the importance of Northern Utah traffic by the rush of people to the Temple services in this city. By union with the Rio Grande Western a large number of passengers were brought from Brigham City. This has suggested the putting in of a switch to that city, which will give the people of Box Elder county direct communication by rail with Ogden and Salt Lake.

This is important to other folks in the north. There are a great many in the southern part of Cache county as well as those in Box Elder county who would take advantage of this competition with the Utah and Northern, and we have no doubt it would be found profitable to the Southern Pacific company.

The Rio Grande Western people would of course be glad of this opportunity, for it would give them a share of the freight and passenger traffic of that region and add considerably to their business.

The expense of building a switch into Brigham city would be a small matter to the Southern Pacific company, and the Box Elder people should start in at once with overtures to secure this boon. The shipping of fruit is a big thing for the Brigham city people and this, apart from the passenger traffic, would make railroad competition a nice thing for them. They should strike while the iron is hot.

The committee to solicit subscriptions for the Deep Creek Railroad being now thoroughly organized, every ward in the city will be visited and a vigorous effort will be made to raise funds for a starter. It is to be hoped that men of means will lead out in this enterprise. If they do not, poorer folks will not be likely to step forward, but if the rich show their confidence in the project the poorer people may be induced to follow.

A PETITION to Congress is being circulated among the iron and steel manufacturers of the Pacific coast for the insertion in the free list of the new tariff bill of iron ore, coke, pig iron, scrap iron and steel. This advocacy of free raw materials by these manufacturers will give a new opportunity for Republican papers to prognosticate ruin to the country by the introduction of "free trade."

It is a thousand pities that the fine trees which have adorned West Temple street south for so many years should be cut down to make way for the curbing which accompanies the paving movement. Is there not a way round the difficulty by going around the trees?

NEPHI W. CLAYTON says he is not the president of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad, but its general manager. GEORGE Q. CANNON is the president, and JOSEPH P. SMITH vice-president. Give honor to whom honor is due, and address letters accordingly.

THE UNION PACIFIC COMPANY has lost the transportation of about 1,500 children from Cache county, in addition to the losses in Weber and Utah counties, by keeping up the rates for the Sunday schools to visit the temple in this city. Is this sound policy?

The extimonia Published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not extravagant, are not "written up," nor are they from its employees. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

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We desire to inform the public that Mr. A. H. Kelly being no longer actively interested in the Salt Lake Lithographing company, has no authority to solicit or receive orders for us. The entrance to our office is through Caine & Co's stationery store, 82 W. Second South St. SALT LAKE LITHOGRAPHING CO.

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A Card. To my friends and pupils I beg to announce that I have re-opened my studio—room 425 Doody block—and am no longer connected with the Conservatory of Music. I shall continue teaching the guitar, mandolin and banjo by my rapid and thorough method, and invite all interested in those instruments to call on me. Respectfully, R. J. CARPENTER.

Room 425 Doody Block.

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